

Letter from Hon. W. W. Boyce.

SABINE FARM, August 3, 1860.

Gentlemen: My high respect for you induces me to hasten a reply to your note. If Lincoln be elected, I think the Southern States should withdraw from the Union; all, if not all, then as many as will, and if no other, South Carolina alone, in the promptest manner, and by the most direct means.

To comprehend the full significance of Lincoln's election, we must remember the principles, the character and the sentiment of the Republican party.

The vital principle of this party is negro equality, the only logical finale of which is emancipation. To see this, it is only necessary to look at their platform, which, though intended for obvious reasons of policy to appear conservative, yet raises the veil in part. This platform says "we hold that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, &c.; and this on motion of Mr. Giddings. This is intended to include negroes. It follows, therefore, according to the Republican faith, that no one can be rightfully held in slavery.

Slavery, then, is a great wrong. The Republican party is bound, therefore, so far as their constitutional power goes, to remove that wrong. At present their practical point of attack is the Territories; when this question shall no longer exist, then the District of Columbia will receive their attention, and so on with the other outposts of slavery. Supposing these outposts disposed of, then the movement necessarily must be directed against slavery in the States. The party will be bound to exercise its constitutional powers to destroy slavery in the States. It would be considered entirely constitutional by the Republicans, to agitate the question so as to influence the South, by moral means, to abolish slavery. And as soon as the admission of new free States, and the change of status of some of the border States furnished the necessary majority to change the Constitution, the Republican party would be sure to demand such change, and abolish slavery in the States. The Republican party has but one stopping place—emancipation. Mr. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, one of the ablest men in the Republican party, comprehended the mission of his party, when he said in Boston, "I tell you here tonight, that the agitation of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic."

By the character of this party, I mean its sectionalism. It is a party confined entirely to the Northern States—both its candidates are Northern men. The idea of the majority section landing together for the purpose of seizing upon the Government, is at war with the spirit of the Constitution. The great idea of the Constitution is the equality of the States.—The seizure of the Government by one section is a practical revolution in the Government. The Northern States then become the master States, and the Southern States sink into an inferior condition. This is not the Union into which our fathers entered. It was ushered in by the administration of Washington, a Southern slaveholder, who had humbled England.

The new order of things which the Republican party propose to introduce would be inaugurated by the administration of Lincoln, a Northern Abolitionist, who would humble the South. Between these two administrations what a profound gulf. The first representing the perfect equality of the States; the second would represent the domination of the North and the subjugation of the South. A half-dozen unsuccessful campaigns could not put the South in a more abject condition.

By the sentiments of this party I mean its antagonism to the South. It requires no elaborate proof to show that the feeling of this party is that of hostility to the South. The tone of the Republican press, the temper of public speeches, such as are delivered by Sumner and Lovejoy and other leading men of the party, the sympathy for John Brown, the very agitation of the slavery question, and numerous other facts which might be cited, show that the great passion on which the Republican party rests is hatred to the South.

Such being the Republican party, for the South to consent to its domination is to consent to death. Not that I apprehend any startling measures of aggression by this party immediately. No, its policy is too obviously a wise moderation, and its leaders are men of too much sagacity to be driven ahead of their programme. But the mere fact of such a party taking possession of the Federal Government, with the acquiescence of the South, will be the most fatal blow the South has ever received. The whole power and patronage of the Government will be placed upon the side of negro equality; the Northern majority adverse to us will be stimulated to new life; they will feel the exultation of being the master States. The Southern States, on the other hand, will be wounded in their prestige. Their equality gone, hopeless of the future, they will be prepared for defeat because they will have despaired of victory.

Great as are the moral effects, important practical results would also speedily follow. The patronage of the Administration would be used to build up a Repub-

lican party in the border slave States; and the Federal Judiciary would be remodeled, so that the dogmas of fanaticism would become the decrees of the Supreme Court. Nor could we obtain peace by an abject submission, if so inclined; the agitation would go on with increased volume when it was found not to be hazardous, and we would ultimately be forced to yield all, or to resist under circumstances infinitely more discouraging than exist at present. To acquiesce in the vast powers of the Federal Government going into the hands of our would-be masters, with the intention of resisting at some future time, would be to emulate the infatuation of the Numidian King, who delivered his treasures, his arms, his elephants and his deserters to the Romans, and then renewed the war, having needlessly deprived himself of the means of defense.

If the South acquiesces in a Republican Administration, I think the question of negro equality is settled against us, and emancipation only a question of time. I have regarded this question in the same light for years, and I have considered the success of the Republican party in the Presidential election as involving the necessity of revolution. So regarding it, I have thought the great paramount object of our policy was to let this Republican success occur, if it must occur, under the most auspicious circumstances for a disruption, and those auspicious circumstances I thought would consist principally in the largest attainable sympathy North, and the greatest unity South. These conditions I thought were most likely to be reached by a wise and prudent moderation on the part of the South. And I accordingly advised and acted in that direction, and I am satisfied I never gave wiser counsel. I said to my constituents last summer, that we must act with the most consummate prudence then, in order to profit by the most desperate boldness if it became necessary—prudence to give no pretext for the election of a Republican, boldness to relieve ourselves from such election if it must take place. My policy was a consistent policy—prudence, when prudence might be advantageous; boldness, when nothing else was left. The time is now approaching when in my opinion the only alternative will be boldness. If the Republican party triumph in the Presidential election, our State has no choice but to immediately withdraw from the Union. Nor is this so hazardous an undertaking as might be conceived at first sight.

Suppose we have done this. Then only two courses remain to our enemies: first, they must let us alone; secondly, they must attempt to coerce us. Either alternative will accomplish our purpose. Suppose they let us alone—very good. We will have free trade with Europe, and get along very well in our happy mediocrity far better than as a degraded satellite of a gorgeous system, whose glories would be for others, whose shame for us alone. We would not have to pay any taxes, direct or indirect, to Northern Abolitionists—that would be some consolation.

Suppose they undertake to coerce us. Then the Southern States are compelled to make common cause with us, and we will wake up some morning and find the flag of a Southern Confederacy floating over us. That would be a great deal better than paying tribute to the John Brown sympathisers.

The South still has splendid cards in her hands if she will only play them. The constitution of Northern society is artificial in the extreme. Immense wealth has been accumulated there. A few are richer than the Kings of the East; the multitude labor for their daily bread; much of this wealth is breath—the breath of credit. A civil convulsion will bring their paper system of credit tumbling about their ears. The first gun fired in civil war will cost them \$500,000,000, and strikes will not be confined to the shoemakers, but will become epidemic. If Lincoln is elected, let us put them at defiance, and if they incline to try the last argument of Kings against us—very well. When, in sixty days, they have lost \$500,000,000, and hear the curses of the unemployed mob, demanding bread or blood, perhaps the doctrine of negro equality will not be quite so popular, and the beginning of a powerful reaction may take place—the harbinger of long years of peace and fraternity. But if no reaction takes place, and our Northern tyrants persist in putting us to our mettle—very well. If nothing will do them but sword, be it so.

Let us show that we can grasp the sword as well as they can; that we are not degenerate descendants of those glorious heroes from whom we draw our lineage. If the worst comes to the worst, we can but fall, sword in hand, fighting for all that makes life desirable—justice, equality and our country. But I have no fear as to the result, if it comes to a question of arms. We can give blows as well receive them, and we are apt to have winter quarters in the city of New York, as they theirs in New Orleans.

But we do not desire war. We wish peace and fraternity in the Union, if possible; but one thing there is which we are determined to have, in the Union or out of it—equality. We to those who would rob us of this, for they will bring great calamities on their country, themselves, and humanity.

WILLIAM W. BOYCE.

Latest from Texas.

THE INCENDIARY OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.—The Houston True Southern, of the 28th ult., has the following paragraph on this subject:

Just as we are going to press, news has arrived here from a reliable source that 22 negroes have been arrested and are to be hung in Waxahatchie to-day.

Our fellow-citizen, Mr. H. L. Cotton, informs us that a letter was received by Thursday's mail, by his niece in this place, from Mrs. Bennett, of Austin, giving an account of a fearful attempt made about the 22d inst., to reduce our State Capitol to a heap of ashes. The daring experiment was made to set fire to some twenty-five of the principal edifices of the city; fortunately, however, the flames were discovered and extinguished before any serious damage had been sustained. On the night previous, the Austin correspondent to whom we are indebted for the intelligence we are recording, had been keeping vigils over the sick bed of a friend, when she observed a sheet of flames bursting from a neighboring house, which in consequence of timely warning, the citizens were enabled to arrest, and save the building from impending ruin.

At present, says Mrs. Bennett, the whole population of the metropolis are under arms, and laboring under the most intense excitement. A police force, consisting of from sixty to ninety men, are maintaining the strictest system of vigilance, by night and by day.

In all the counties visited lately by fires, committees to investigate the subject have been appointed, and the most efficient citizen patrols have been established. In Grimes county, a meeting of the citizens resolved:

"That there is among the negroes in the county a disposition to revolt and be insubordinate; that this feeling is produced by the influence of certain white persons in the county; that it is time steps be taken to rid the community of these men; that preaching to the negroes in the county be stopped, at least for one year; that Northerners coming into the county under pretence of being ministers, teachers, drummers, &c., are to be regarded with suspicion and received with caution; that a vigilance committee be appointed, patrols organized, and other measures for safety be taken."

A couple of suspicious strangers from Kansas are recollections as having been seen in Dallas two days before the fire, and a day or two afterwards. They are thought to have had some agency in the work of destruction.

REMOVED CONFESSOR.—The Matagorda Gazette gives currency to the following. We copy, though believing a part of the statement exaggerated:

Mr. G. R. Cheesman, from Wharton, informs the Matagorda Gazette that a report had reached that place that a contemplated insurrection had been discovered in Grimes county, in which two abolition preachers and about eighty negroes were concerned; the report was further, that the preachers made a full confession, corroborating the belief that there was a deep laid scheme, to produce a revolt among the negroes of the State. The preachers were then hung, and the negroes put in jail.

A patrol has been established at Matagorda.

The citizens of LaGrange have appointed a vigilance committee, and it was recommended at the meeting that in every beat in the county, a guard be organized.

A letter from Independence, Washington county, to Rev. R. C. Burleson, of LaGrange, says that a white man had been taken up, and with him several negro men, suspected of being with the present insurrectionary movement. Great excitement prevailed and vigilant committees were formed.

HEXCO.—We copy the following from the Fort Worth Chief, of the 25th ult.:

Gov. Gholson, of Washington Territory, passed through town on Sunday morning last.

Two of Col. Johnson's rangers passed through town last Sunday morning, and state that the Regiment had arrived at the Wichita mountains with but fifteen days' rations, and that they have not seen any Indians, but have heard of a large body.

On the 17th instant was found the body of a man by the name of Wm. H. Crawford, suspended to a pecan tree, about three-quarters of a mile from town. A large number of persons visited the body during the day. At a meeting of the citizens the same evening, strong evidence was adduced, proving him to have been an abolitionist. The meeting endorsed the action of the party who hung him.

REPORTS FROM DALLAS.—We copy from the Austin State Gazette, the following notice of the action of the citizens of Dallas, in regard to the late conflagration:

The excitement consequent upon the revelation made by negroes under examination continues unabated. Already nearly a hundred blacks have been arrested and examined separately before a committee of vigilance, appointed for that purpose. This committee consists of the most responsible gentlemen of this county, whose proceedings have been characterized by the utmost prudence and moderation.

Crowds of men are in Dallas, anxious and eager to lend their assistance, and ready to quell every disturbance that

threatens the peace of the State. The developments are of the most startling character, unfolding the most diabolical plot that the wickedness of man could invent, to destroy this whole section of country.

At the town of Lancaster the same general plot was revealed—to burn the town; to poison the inhabitants; to assassinate the aged females, and to seize and appropriate the young and handsome for their villainous purposes.

Monday, July 23.—An immense concourse of people from all parts of the country is here, awaiting the action of the vigilance committee. The stage came in from Waxahatchie, yesterday, bringing news of the high state of excitement in that town. The conspiracy and insurrectionary spirit extend to that place in all the horrid forms contemplated at this place. Throughout the country, so far as we can learn, the same thing exists. That town was destined to be burned, the people to be poisoned and slaughtered, and the remaining property to be distributed amongst the victorious blacks. On Red Oak Creek, the chief prisoner had been arrested and executed. Negroes at Waxahatchie have been detected with the poison in their possession, and a runner in town, yesterday, reports that there have been several executions at that place. We have not yet received the particulars.

The committee of vigilance have been in session all day, and this evening they announced that three of the ring-leaders of the insurrection are to be hanged to-morrow.

Tuesday, July 24.—This evening, at 4 o'clock, the three ring-leaders, Sam, Cato and Patrick, were escorted from the jail, under a strong guard, to the place of execution. An immense concourse of citizens and negroes assembled. As they passed through the town they surveyed, with composure, the ruins of the once flourishing town that now lay a blackened mass before them. Patrick remained calm and collected during the whole day, and betrayed no remorse or feeling whatever, in view of his approaching doom. He it was who fired the town, and the night after its destruction, glorified himself for the deed, and pronounced it only the commencement of the good work. Sam Smith, so called from the name of his master, was an old negro preacher, who had imbibed most of his villainous principles from two abolition preachers, Blunt and McKinney, who lived in the country a year before, and had much intercourse with him. Cato has always enjoyed a bad reputation. They met their fate with a composure worthy of a better cause. Patrick, with unparalleled nonchalance, died with a chew of tobacco in his mouth, and refused to make any statement whatever.

They were hung on the bank of the river, above town, and are buried beneath the gallows.

Investigations are still going on throughout the country, all of which tend to confirm the facts elicited at this place. The evidence obtained before the committee will be published in due time.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—Saturday evening, about six o'clock, Geo. Michel, a lad of fourteen years of age, eldest son of Mrs. A. L. Michel, was found drowned in Coming Creek, rear of Clark's Mills, at the West end of Beaufain street. His body was found about twenty yards distant from the wharf. Coming's Creek, where the current is not strong, is a common resort for bathers, and young Michel was considered by his companions as an expert swimmer.—Charleston Courier.

PLANTERS' CONVENTION.—A Southern Planters' Convention will be held at Holly Springs, Miss., the 15th October next. This meeting is exclusively disconnected from politics, having for its object the improvement of the condition and the independence of the planter upon home productions. The great interests of agriculture and mechanics will receive undivided attention of the delegates.

BARNWELL DISTRICT.—They have some trouble in Barnwell District as we learn from the Sentinel. A man by the name of Frank Layton was ordered to leave, and barely escaped a coat of tar and feathers. A den of free negroes was broken up on the 2d inst., the buildings were torn down and the inmates well whipped and ordered to leave.

GEORGIA WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Georgia Western Railroad Company, extending from Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville, Ala., a distance of ninety miles, has been organized by the appointment of Richard Peters, Esq., President, Hon. John P. King, a Director, and L. P. Grant, Esq., Chief Engineer.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the residence of Mrs. Jesse P. Lewis, near Pendleton, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 2d instant at 4 o'clock; most of the furniture was saved. The fire originated in the kitchen, by accident, it is supposed.—Pickens Courier.

A four hundred pound bear, which has lately troubled the people of Randolph, Va., a few days since got his foot caught in a steel trap, set by a gentleman for him, but wishing to escape, he gnawed his leg off and left the foot in the trap.

GROSS IMPUDENCE OF A NEGRO.—One Wesley, the property of Mr. John Buzzard, came into town last week to sell fruit. In conversation with one of our citizens to whom he wished to sell his fruit, he indulged in grossly insulting language, for which the gentleman very properly attempted to punish him; whereupon the negro man resisted, and was not conquered until others came to the rescue. The negro was committed to jail, tried before the Town Council and sentenced to 150 lashes.—Newberry Conservator.

ARREST.—Thursday last, Mr. Michael Buzzard, of this District, appeared before a proper officer and made oath that he had reason to believe and did believe, that L. J. Whitener, a keeper of a small retail shop in this town, aided his negro man, Simon, who was recently apprehended in Kentucky, in escaping from his service; whereupon a warrant was issued and Whitener was arrested and committed to jail, to answer the charge according to law.—Ibid.

Col. John Cunningham has retired from the editorial management of the Charleston Evening News.

Arrivals at the Hotels

For week ending Aug. 11, 1860.

AT THE BENSON HOUSE, BY C. C. LANGSTON.

E. R. Patterson, W. S. Shackelford, T. A. Jeffers, S. J. McFall, Mrs. G. C. Wharton, two daughters and son, W. B. Carson, John Munro, T. A. Johnson, J. C. Barton, Chas. G. Wynne, Charleston; Col. Thomas Parks, A. M. Holland, Col. Jas. Long, Milford Barris, John McNeil, Col. C. S. Matison, E. Herring, Wm. Orr, Anderson District; B. F. Sloan, F. W. Kilpatrick, J. L. Shanklin, Jos. B. McGee, Pendleton; Geo. Round, J. W. Cochran, Samuel Weber, Cokesbury; Mrs. S. F. DuBoise, Miss DuBoise, Fairfield; Thos. J. Warren, Camden; A. F. Holmes, Miss; J. A. Gaines, Florida; John McFall, M. G. Berry, H. O. Herrick, Williamston; John Dunbar, Griffin, Geo; E. Moore, Abbeville; C. H. Cobb, Culbert, Geo; A. P. Cobb, Athens, Geo; E. E. Raworth, Columbia; W. H. Harper and daughter, W. R. Edwards, J. T. McCarthy, Elberton, Geo; C. H. Phinizy, Augusta, Geo; Thos. W. Dorr, North Santee; Rev. H. A. Duncan, Aiken, S. C.

LIST OF COMMISSIONERS AT ANDERSON DEPOT

For the week ending August 11, 1860.

J. B. Sloan, S. E. Maxwell, J. A. McFall, W. Payne, J. J. Lewis, J. O. Lewis, A. M. Holland, J. Wilson, J. L. Orr, J. G. McCurry, Sloan, Sullivan & Co, Sloan & Towles, T. B. Benson & Co, H. L. Jeffers, J. M. Henderson, E. L. Roberts, J. E. Adger, S. Brown, E. C. Snubrick, L. T. A. Co, B. Skelton, T. R. Patterson, J. C. Whitfield, B. F. Sloan, England & Bewley, Johnson & McW, E. Wilson, H. A. H. Gibson, J. B. Siron, C. E. Thompson, W. S. Sharpe, W. H. D. Gaillard, J. B. Adger, Moore & Major, E. E. Alexander, B. C. Crayton, J. S. Lorton & Co, W. S. L. & G. F. Williams, W. Van Wyck, Leavell & White, D. Bieman, E. W. Brown, Smith & Hovey, Mabry & Sloan, Miss E. A. Hare, D. White, A. O. Norris, N. K. Sullivan, J. C. Cherry, C. C. Langston, Benson & J. A. B. Bowden, M. C. Hunnicutt, J. F. H. Anderson, J. M. Qarlow, J. Bowen & Co, E. Webb, R. A. Thompson, T. P. Benson, Pagett & Smith, J. D. Ashmore, D. Renna, R. A. Maxwell, M. R. Tunno, H. W. Pieper, D. S. Stribling & Son, L. A. Osborne, E. P. Campbell, J. W. Clark, J. J. Norton.

O. H. P. FANT, Agent.

Closing Business.

Selling off at prime Cost!

DETERMINED TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

I WILL OFFER

My Large Stock of

DRY GOODS

AND CLOTHING

AT NEW YORK COST.

CALL AT NO. 1 GRANITE ROW,

And Convince Yourself.

A. KRAKER.

August 14, 1860 1 1f

NO HUMBUG!

Fifty Cents

WILL GET YOUR LIKENESS AT

MILLER'S GALLERY

NOT A "LITTLE BIT OF A THING,"

BUT A GOOD LIKENESS,

In a Good Case.

CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE

Double Price.

CALL SOON, AS HIS STAY IS LIMITED.

Aug. 14, 1860 1 1f

SPLENDID WHOLESALE STOCK OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

ON THE UPPER FLOORS OF

Nos. 199, 201 and 203, Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE,

Invite the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their large and splendid assortment of FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Entirely of their own Importation,

Selected by one of the firm, in the

Manufacturing Districts of

EUROPE,

And which, in VARIETY OF ASSORTMENT, GOOD TASTE IN SELECTION AND MODERATE PRICES cannot be excelled by any House in the

UNITED STATES.

Aug. 11, 1860 1 3m

HEAD QUARTERS.

FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., S. C. M. Greenville, S. C.

ORDER NO.—

THE Regiments comprising this Brigade are hereby ordered to appear at the following times and places, for Review and Drill:

The 3d Regiment at Toney's Old Field on the 11th September.

The 4th Regiment at Haynie's on the 13th September.

The 42d Regiment at Craig's on the 15th September.

The 2d Regiment at Hall's on the 18th September.

The 5th Regiment at Hunter's on the 20th September.

The 1st Regiment at Bruton's on the 22d September.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will appear the day previous to the Reviews of their respective Regiments, for Drill and Instruction.

Colonels of Regiments must make their Returns at the Reviews.

The Brigade Staff will be required to attend every Review in the Brigade.

Colonels of Regiments are charged with the extension of this Order. By order

W. K. EASLEY, Brig. Gen'l.

H. LEE THURSTON, Brig. Major.

Aug 14 1 td

HEAD QUARTERS.

1st BRIG., 1st DIVISION, S. C. M., GREENVILLE, S. C.

ORDER NO.—

ACCORDING to orders from Headquarters, an ELECTION is hereby ordered to be held, according to law, at the Regimental Parade Grounds of the Regiments comprising this Brigade, on the 27th day of September next, for MAJOR-GENERAL to command 1st Division, S. C. M., and to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Major-General Smith. The result of said Election will be forwarded to this Office immediately thereafter.

Colonels commanding the respective Regiments are charged with the extension and execution of this Order. By order of

W. K. EASLEY, Brig. Gen'l.

H. LEE THURSTON, Brig. Major.

Aug 14 1 td

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of various writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to sale on Saturday in September next, within the usual hours of sale, before the Court House, door at Anderson, the following property, to wit:

Two hundred and thirteen (213) acres of Land, more or less, bounded by lands of John Finley, Oliver Todd, James Thompson and others, levied on as the property of Wm. M. Tate, at the suit of Jackson, Nesbitt & West.

One Piano, 1 keg, 1 wash pot, 1 box of bottles, 2 tables, 2 jugs of wine, 1 jug, 2 jars, 1 tin pan, 1 strainer, 1 weeding hoe, 1 spade, 3 water buckets, 1 coffee mill, 1 trying square, 8 snatching irons, 1 lot of crockery, 1 hand saw, 1 box, 1 lot sundries, levied on as the property of Thomas Wildman, at the suit of H. C. Cooley and others.

Terms Cash. Purchasers to pay for all necessary papers.

J. D. M. DOBBINS, S.A.D.

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 8, 1860 1—3t

NEW LAW FIRM.

KEITH & WILKES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THE undersigned having formed a copartnership under the name and style of Keith and Wilkes, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them for the Districts of Abbeville, Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg and Laurens.

Mr. Keith will practice in the Equity Courts in those Districts.

Their office is at No. 8, Brick Range, Anderson S. C.

E. M. KEITH.....WARREN D. WILKES.

Aug 14 1 1f

Factory Thread! Factory Thread!

We are now selling WARRANTED FACTORY THREAD at

Eighty Cents for Cash.

A full supply always on hand.

—ALSO—

Other Goods equally as cheap for Cash.

SLOAN, SULLIVAN & CO.

Aug. 14, 1860 1 3t

Factory Thread

AT EIGHTY-FIVE CTS. CASH.

WARRANTED as good as any Thread made in the United States.

W. S. SHARPE.

Aug. 14, 1860 1 1f

W. W. HUMPHREYS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office at Anderson S. C., in Broyles' new building, immediately below the Post Office and opposite the Benson House.

All business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention.

August